Vol. II. Numb. 39.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by a Society of GENTLEMEN.

From Friday Auguſt 5th. to Wedneſday Auguſt 10th. 1709.

Q. *HOW came St.* Matthew *at the beginning of the Gospel to Diſtinguiſh* the Generation of Jeſus Chriſt *into three Particular Periods?*

A. Becauſe thoſe Periods were ſo Signal and Remarkable. For,

1. The *Jews* during the firſt Period were (generally ſpeaking) under the Adminiſtration of Prophets; during the ſecond, under the Government of Kings; during the third, under the Protection of Prieſts, namely, thoſe of the Aſmonæan Line. And,

2. The firſt Period Begins with *Abraham*, to whom the Promiſe was made, that *In* His Seed ſhou'd all the Nations of the Earth be Bleſſed, and Ends in *David*, to whom the ſame Promiſe was not only made Afreſh, but alſo in a Clearer and more Conſpicuous Manner. The ſecond Begins with the Building of the Temple, and Ends not only in the Deſtruction of the ſame, but alſo in another memorable *Æra*, to wit, that of the Babylonian Captivity. The third Begins from the foreſaid memorable *Æra*'s, and Ends in the very Advent of the Promis'd *Meſſiah*.

Q. *Did* Adam *and* Eve *and their immediate Deſcendants eat only Herbs and Fruit; If ſo, how long did it continue ſo?*

A. Adam's Deſcendants continued to eat the Produce of the Earth till after the Deluge, at what time the Charter granted to *Adam* and his Poſterity was enlarg'd to *Noah* and his Sons in thoſe Remarkable Expreſſions, *Every moving thing, that Liveth, ſhall be Meat for you; even as the Green Herb have I given you all things.* That is, as before you were allow'd to Partake of *the Green Herb* and ſuch like Products of the Teeming Earth, ſo now you have the Additionary allowance of *Every moving thing, that Liveth.* Of the Fiſhes of the Sea, of the Fowls of the Air, and of the Beaſts of the Field you may *Freely Eat.* For *into your hands are they deliver'd.*

Q. *What were the Opinions of thoſe Ancient Heretick's call'd* Manichees?

A. So Abſurd and Blaſphemous were the numerous Opinions of thoſe Lewd and Abominable Heretics, that it is ſufficient to relate a General Character given of thoſe Human Monſters, namely, that whereas the Devil reign'd in all other Hereſies, he had Erected his very Throne in the Hereſy of the *Manichees*, who had heap'd together the Profaneneſs of Heatheniſm, the Carnality of Judaiſm, the Impieties of Magick, and the Sacrilege of other Hereſies. Their Founder was at firſt a Slave to a Widow in *Perſia*, from whom he receiv'd the Books of one *Terebinthus*, who had been Diſciple to *Scithianus* a Magician. After his Enfranchiſement conſequent to his Adoption by the foreſaid Widow he chang'd his Name from *Curbicus* to that of *Manes* (whence the *Manichees*) and ſet up for Arch-Heretic in *Perſia*, about the Year of our Lord 277, in the Reign of *Probus* the 37th *Roman* Emperor. Tho' *Manes* was Flead Alive by the King of *Perſia* (whoſe Son Died under his Hands, while Pretending to Cure him) yet his Followers multiplied exceedingly (on the account, no doubt, of their common Liberties allow'd them) and gave Diſturbance to the Church in the 4th Century. They were Diſtinguiſh'd into *Hearers* and *Elect*. Of the latter 12 were ſtiled *Maſters* (in Imitation of the 12 Apoſtles) who choſe a Thirteenth for their Head or Preſident.

Q. *Gentlemen, There is an old* Latin *Diſtich, which, I doubt not, but you have met with in Phyſical Authors,* viz.

Cor ſapit, Pulmo loquitur, Fel commovet iras,
Splen Ridere facit, cogit Amare Jecur.

Here the Spleen is ſaid to be the cauſe of Laughter, which thwarts the Common Notion, namely, that all Melancholy Diſorders are Owing to the Spleen: And again, the Liver is here ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of Love, which, as you inform us, ſerves only to ſtrain the Bile from the Blood. Your Thoughts hereon will Oblige Yours, Philiatros.

A. We do readily agree with you, that it is no eaſy matter to make good all the Aſſertions of that old Diſtich, being grounded upon an erroneous Opinion concerning the uſe of ſome of thoſe parts it ſpeaks of. However, to put upon it the beſt Con-

ſtruction it is capable of, it may be ſaid, that as a diſordered Spleen may be the cauſe of Melancholy, by rendring the Blood too groſs and thick; ſo when it is well conſtituted it may be the cauſe of Chearfulneſs and Laughter by attenuating the ſame Blood, and conſequently making it more Spirituous. It may be ſaid likewiſe of the Liver, that when the Bile is duely percolated through it's Glands the Maſs of Blood being ſweeter and more ballamick depoſites a greater quantity of Seminal Matter into its Receptacles, from whence Love or an inclination to the other Sex ariſeth.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Obſervation, that if* England *were not a Windy Country, it wou'd be Venomous?*

A. This Country affords ſo great a quantity of Noxious Vapors, as cou'd not chuſe but occaſion a great Variety of Diſtempers, were not thoſe Vapors Diſpers'd and carried away by the Violence of the Winds.

Q. *The Figure of the Earth is both Demonſtrably and Experimentally prov'd Spherical. Now whether that Figure be not more Convenient than any other.*

A. Several Conveniences have been ſhewn to ariſe from the Spherical Figure of the Earth, Conveniences Incompatible to any other Figure, which therefore we beg leave to Propoſe.

1. Were the Earth of any other Figure, ſome parts wou'd be Nearer, others more Remote from the Center. As therefore there wou'd be continual Aſcents from the Nearer to the Remoter parts, ſo this wou'd be ſtrangely Incommodious to all Sorts of Animals, eſpecially to Men, who wou'd in a manner be debar'd the Benefit of Travelling. What then wou'd become of that Mutual Commerce, by which the World ſubſiſts?

2. The Various Declivities ariſing from the forementiond Obſervation wou'd expoſe the Inhabitants of thoſe Countries, whice lye Nearer to the Center, to ſuch Continual Inundations and Deluges that might ſoon Deſtroy them.

3. As in the Spherical Figure all the parts lye Nearer to one another than they can do in any other Figure, ſo there hence ariſes a greater Firmneſs and Solidity of the Earth, whereby it is the leſs obnoxious to any Violent Concuſſions.

4. The Spherical Figure of the Earth is the moſt ſuitable to the Principle of Gravitation. Whence thoſe Inconveniences are prevented, that might ariſe from the Preſſure of the Remoter parts in any other Figure.

5. A Spherical Figure is the moſt Capacious of any. And therefore the Earth as Spherical is beſt ſuited to the Convenience of it's ſeveral Inhabitants.

6. The Spherical Figure of the Earth is moſt agreable to it's Diurnal Revolution round it's own Axis. For as in ſuch a Revolution of the Earth as ſpherical every part ſucceeds in the room of ſome other part, ſo conſequently the Circumambient Air is Incapable of Impeding it's Motion. Whereas in any other Figure the parts remoter from the Center wou'd receive no ſmall hindrance from the Fluid Medium, while they cou'd not ſucceed to any preceeding parts.

Q. *Which the Worſt, the Thief or the Slanderer?*

A. The Thief is an Innocent, an Inoffenſive Perſon, while put in the ballance with the more guilty Slanderer: The Slanderer, of whom it is the leaſt that can be ſaid, that he is a Thief withal, ſince he actually Robs his Neighbour. But what ſtrangely weighs down the Scale, he Robs him of ſomething infinitely more Valuable than either his Money or his Goods. *For a Good Name is rather to be choſen than great Riches, and Loving Favor rather than Silver and Gold.* And therefore the Spirit of a Man will Suſtain the loſs of ſuch Trifles in compariſon; but a Sullied Name, a Wounded Reputation who can bear? It is eſteem'd an Ungenerous Meanneſs not to Prefer an Unblemiſh'd Reputation to even Life it ſelf. And therefore the Slanderer is the worſt of Murderers, while he Deprives us of That, which is the very Life of Life. The Injury done us by a Thief may be eaſily Repair'd, but as for the Injury done us by a Slanderer, it is not ſo with That. For as the Firſt Impreſſion is uſually the Deepeſt, ſo Men are Apt greedily to embrace whatever turns to the Diſadvantage of the Perſon ſpoken of, while they lend a Deaf-ear to his Commendation and Applauſe. Defamation Travails, not only Swifter, but Further too than a ſubſequent Vindication. Society is one of the great Felicities of Human Life, it is the Paradiſe of the World. But who cares to make choice of a Companion of Reputed Infamy? Nay, the Slanderer, to Compleat his Guilt, too frequently Deſpoils his Neighbour of his very Livelyhood and Support, which have generally their dependance on his Credit in the World. Well then may a Slanderous Tongue be *an Unruly Evil, full of Deadly Poiſon.* Well may it be *a World of Iniquity, ſet on fire of Hell.* Of Hell, where reigns the grand Traducer, the Father of Slanderers, *the Accuſer of the Brethren.* But alas! Whence the Slanderer Derives his Wickedneſs, There will be his Puniſhment. For *what reward ſhall be given unto thee, thou Falſe Tongue? even mighty and ſharp arrows with hot burning coals.*

Q. *What Country is that called* Mundus Alter & Idem?

A. The Country ſpecified is therefore call'd *Another World*, becauſe ſuppos'd by the Learned and Ingenious Prelate, who wrote the Deſcription of it, to be a Country then Newly Diſcover'd in the Southern Hemiſphere. It was therefore call'd *the ſame World*, becauſe the foreſaid Prelate propos'd under the Deſcription of that ſuppos'd Country, Allegorically to Deſcribe the Paſſions, Humors and Affections of Man, who is uſually ſtil'd a Microcoſm, or Little World. And therefore his Deſign was Different from *Plato* in his Common-wealth, Sir *Thomas Moore* in his *Eutopia*, or the Lord *Bacon* in his New *Atalantis*; who all propos'd to Decypher a Compleat Model of Government.

Q. *How Ancient is the Uſage of a Week or Revolution of ſeven days?*

A. It is as Ancient as the Creation of the World, ſince the Great Creator Sanctified the Seventh Day, on which he reſted from his ſix days labor. And this revolution of days was always in uſe among the Eaſtern People, but receiv'd by the Weſtern part of the World no ſooner than it ſubmitted to the Chriſtian Faith. For the *Grecians* uſe a Revolution of ten days, and the *Romans* one of nine.

Q. *Who was the firſt Pope, that claim'd an Univerſal Supremamy?*

A. Boniface the 3d, who was made Biſhop of *Rome* about the Year 606.

POEMS.

Q. THO' oft to party Queſtions you've deny'd
Solution; yet be pleas'd to give your ſage
Opinion on the ſtrange Prophetick Crew,
Of much, I fear, deceiv'd Enthuſiaſts:
Who blinded by an over-heated Zeal,
Raſhly believe that feign'd convulſive pangs,
And mimick agitations, are the effects
Of holy inſpirations, and that ſounds

BIBLIOTECA BOSTONIANA

Uncouth

Uncouth, incondite, unintelligible,
Are ſacred Dictates of the Eternal Spirit,
Denouncing over Europe *Judgments Dire.*
Long has the Sect Pernicious much amus'd
United Britain. *Wherefore you, who guide*
Our Minds in Vertue's Paths, an Anſwer Deign,
What may their Extaſies ſurpriſing mean,
Leſt the Contagion ſhould over greater number reign.
Torreſmond.

A. From various Cauſes, ev'ry Age have ſprung
Enthuſiaſts, for Mercenary Gain
Many have feign'd Impulſe, and for Deſign
Clandeſtine others, from a Maſs of Blood
Ill-temper'd not a few, and Injur'd Brain;
The firſt are Subjects for Correction fit,
The laſt for Pity and Phyſician's Skill.

Q. Apollo, *I intreat, draw near,*
That no body beſides may hear,
For much it does concern my Honor,
Dame Fortune late (a Pox upon her)
A ſcurvy Trick has play'd your Humble
Servant, which gives me cauſe to grumble.
Upon the ſecond Inſtant 'twas,
I went to Hertford *with a* Paſs,
An hundred Guineas that well counted,
The Paſs was good, and I well-mounted:
Before ten Miles from Town I got
(No matter whether Pace or Trot)
A damn'd ſow'r Fellow, with a Vizard,
Starts up and takes me o'er the Mazard,
And next he laid me on the Noddle,
Which ſoon diſcharg'd me from my Stroddle.
Quoth he, Dog, with your Money part,
There 'tis, quoth I, with all my Heart;
The Reſt *quoth he*——*If I have more*
(Quoth I) I am the Son 'f a a Whore.
Then with three luſty Kicks behind,
(Which made me at each Kick break wind)
And which I bore with Paſſive Courage,
(For you muſt know I ſcorn to flouriſh,
Eſpecially ſince we're alone,
For that will not one Kick attone)
I parted from him in a Pet,
Nor ſcarcely am I ſweet as yet.
The Query now which I importune,
Is, if on this confounded Fortune,
You will adviſe, I tell my Caſe,
And juſtly in what manner 'twas;
And ſue the County to recover
My Gold, by (what d' ye call it) Trover;
Or elſe by not declaring how 'tis,
Maintain my Honor and my Proweſs,
Swear five tall Men I did engage,
The ſtouteſt heard of in the Age;
Sav'd all my Gold, and ſcowr'd the Knaves,
And wiſh'd them twice as many Braves.
If I ſhall (in one word 'tis told)
Or ſave my Honor, or my Gold?

A. Your Caſe is very Dark and Nice,
Yet we ſhall Anſwer in a Trice.
Shou'd you the Matter right diſcover,
'Twou'd Ruin you, if you're a Lover
To be thus Batter'd, Bruis'd and Bang'd,
It had been better you were hang'd.
Such paſſive Courages as they be,
Did never yet win Heart of Lady.
Beſides, when you've made this Diſcov'ry
Each Bully'll be Triumphant over thee.
And yet if matters ben't right told,
Thou haſt for ever loſt thy Gold;
And you'll a Callow Bird appear,
What ever Virtues elſe you wear;
For there be Ladies not a few,
Love Courage, yet love Money too.
The only Point then to inſiſt on,
To give Solution to your Queſtion,
Will be t' examin in good troth,
Which bears the moſt Intrinſick Worth
And that we fancy in this matter,
Will be awarded to the latter;
If you your Gold for Courage loſe,
It follows then in the Conclus-
Ion, that you your Courage Purchaſe,
At ſuch a Price, which much too much is:
'Cauſe you may loſe't (ſhou'd Fortune frown)
In that ſame way, for half a Crown:
And then we're certain ev'ry Body,
Will judge you a ſubſtantial Noddy,
Shou'd you an Hundred Guineas pay,
For what perhaps, the foll'wing Day
You'll ſell again at ſeven Groats rated,
And two Pence, which too may be Baited.

Q. *A diſpute lately happen'd, which you are deſir'd,*
With ſpeed to decide, or you'll ſurely be tir'd,
For it comes from the Sex whoſe delight is to teaſe,
And particular thoſe, who are hard for to pleaſe,
The Queſtion is this. Which moſt happy you hold,
A Widow that's young, or a Maid that is old;
Whether 'tis not much better to be never Sped,
Than to want the known Joys of the Nuptial Bed,
Suppoſing that neither were ever to Wed?

A. To have taſted and *Faſt* is a terrible Evil,
And to be an old Maiden, why that is the Dev——
To wiſh what one knows to delight, is a Curſe,
But to wiſh, when one knows not for what, is ſtill (worſe;
For then they are apt to believe that the Bleſſing,
Is greater than ever they find in Poſſeſſing;

And

And yet an Idea is fix'd in the Mind,
Much ſtronger of what by Experience we find.
If then it be true that a wiſhing Old Maid
Will gnaw on the Sheets, as is vulgarly ſaid,
A much harder Fate on young Widows will fall,
For they'll eat up Sheets and the Blankets and all.

In laſt Paper, Col 5. l. 24. for *now*, r. *nor*.

SIR,

THE Advices from Lisbon Aug. 3d are, that the Count de Stampa, Ambaſſador extraordinary of King Charles, is arrived there from Barcelona, with Sir John Jennings, but has not yet made his Publick Entry, by reaſon of the King's Indiſpoſition; his Excellency is to Compliment his Portugueze Majeſty on his Marriage, and then take upon him the Management of the Affairs of his Catholick Majeſty. The Advices from Barcelona ſay, that the Confederate Troops have taken the Field, and that they hope to act offenſively, that the Infantry conſiſts of 18320 Men, and the Cavalry 6860, making in all 25120 effective Men, without including the Reinforcements they expected from Italy, and which, according to the advices from France and Spain, have joyn'd them above a Month ago; that the Palatine recruits will arrive there very ſeaſonably, for they ſail'd for the Streights the 29th paſt with a fair Wind, under the Convoy of ſeveral Dutch Men of War, commanded by Monſieur de Sommerdyk: The Smyrna and Turkey Fleet is to ſail to morrow for Great Britain, under Convoy of 8 Men of War, and yeſterday three Britiſh Men of War ſail'd for Oporto and Viana to fetch the Fleet of Merchant Ships, which lye in thoſe Harbours ready to ſail for Great Britain; that the Earl of Barrimore, the Lord Henry Pawlet, and Brigadier Pearce, who were taken Priſoners in the late engagement near Campo Mayor, are arrived there from Madrid, upon their Parole, and that the Earl of Barrimore and Brigadier Pearce will go for England, next week in the Packet Boat; that the Earl of Galway, who has been dangerouſly ill of the Gout, for theſe 6 or 7 days paſt, is now much better, and in a condition to confer with the other Miniſters, for concerting the Projects for the Autumn Campaign.

The Letters from Dartmouth adviſe, that Her Majeſties Ships the Winchelſea and Lyn, belonging to the Squadron Commanded by Rear Admiral Baker, to the Weſtward of Torbay had taken 3 French Privateers.

There is advice from Margate, that Her Majeſty's Ship the Medway Prize had taken off the Northforeland 2 ſmall Privateeers of 35 Men each.

The Letters from Falmouth adviſe, that on the 2d Inſtant arriv'd there a Ship off that place from Virginia in 5 Weeks, and that She came from thence with 21 ſail of Merchant Ships for London, &c. which are gone North about. Which is all from Yours, *&c.*

All are deſired to direct their Letters (Superſcrib'd for the *Britiſh Apollo*) to be left at Mr. *Carters*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, at Mr. *Bickerton's*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in *Little Britain*, or at the Printers hereof; either with Queſtions, Subſcriptions, or for Indexes to our firſt Volume, which contains between 2 and 3000 Anſwers to Queſtions, for we ſhall not take notice of ſuch Queſtions again as have been anſwer'd therein. Our Rates are, 2 *s.* *per* Quarter for the Weekly. 2 *s.* 6 *d*, with the Monthly, and the Quarterly Books 6 *d.* apiece. Thoſe who come in within the Quarter, to pay at Quarter-day 1 *d.* apiece for each they have had. No Queſtions out of the Country will be anſwer'd but where the Poſtage is paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS it would be no leſs diſreſpectful than injurious to the Publick, to conceal the Merits of Mr. *Roger Grant*, OCULIST, Therefore we the Miniſter, Church-Wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, of the Pariſh of St. *Mary*, *Newington-Butts*, do Certify, that *William Fones*, of the ſame Pariſh, Aged 20 Years, who was Born Blind, on his Application to Mr. *Grant* aforeſaid (who dwells in St. *Chriſtopher's-Court* behind the *Royal-Exchange*) was by him Couched on Wedneſday the 29th of *June* laſt, and by the bleſſing of God on the ſkillful hand of Mr. *Grant*, the ſaid *Fones* in 5 Minutes time was brought to See, and at this time hath his Sight very well. This Cure being ſo particularly Remarkable, and gratifly perform'd, We do therefore give this Publick Teſtimony under our Hands this 25th day of *July*, 1709. *William Taſwell*, Miniſter; *James Comber*, *William Dale*, Church-Wardens; *Francis Treſſe*, *William Benskin*, *Walker Wood*, *John Ship*, Overſeers.

LOST in St. *James's Park*, on the 4th inſtant, a Crimſon Net-Purſe, in it 2 plain Gold Rings, one other with a Brilliant Diamond ſet round with Sparks, a Seal with an Eagle in a Creſt, two Guineas and ſome Silver. Whoever brings them to Mr. *Thomas Fones* in the *Inner-Temple* ſhall have 3 Guineas reward.

THE moſt immediate Cure for the Tooth-ach known, which not only inſtantly eaſes but prevent it's return, by only ſnuffing a few Drops up the Noſtrils; it's Effects are ſo certain, and the Eaſe it gives ſo quick and ſtupendious that every one will admire at it, it being impoſſible for any thing in the world to cure ſooner, and is the beſt Remedy to prevent and cure defluxions of Rheum which falls upon the Teeth and Gums, ſtetting and rotting them, as what is generally call'd the Scurvy in the Gums. Is ſold at Mr. *Spooners* at the *Golden Half-Moon* in *Lemon-Street Goodman's Fields*, Price 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions, being enough to Cure 50 People.

I *William Winnick*, lately living at the *Golden-Lyon* in the *Strand*, was afflicted with an *Opthalmia* and *Epiphora*, to that degree, that I was almoſt depriv'd of Sight, but upon my being recommended to Mr. *William Croſſe*, Profeſſor of Phyſick and OCULIST, I was by the Adminiſtration of his Medicines perfectly Cured, the Truth of which will be atteſted by Mr. *Baily* at the *Picture-ſhop* near *Bull Inn-Court* in the *Strand*.

A Brief Treatiſe of the Eyes in which not only the Structure of the ſame is Anatomically demonſtrated, but the Diſtempers which for the moſt part are Incident thereto, are likewiſe diſtinctly Deſcrib'd. To which is added ſome particular directions for preſerving the Sight, together with a Table Explaining the Terms of Art mention'd in the Treatiſe, thereby rendring the ſame Intelligible and Uſeful to all Perſons, by *William Croſſe* Profeſſor of Phyſick and Oculiſt. Sold by *J. Morphew* near *Stationer's-Hall*.

Licentia Poetica diſcuſs'd: Or, the True Teſt of Poetry. Without which it is Impoſſible to *Judge of*, or *Compoſe*, A Correct *Engliſh Poem*: To which are added, *Critical Obſervations* on the Principal, Ancient and Modern Poets, viz. *Homer*, *Horace*, *Virgil*, *Milton*, *Waller*, *Cowley*, *Dryden*, &c. as frequently liable to Juſt Cenſure. With ſome Remarks alſo on my Lord Duke of *Marlborough's* and Maj. Gen. *Stanhope's* Letters Commendatory of the Earl of *Peterborow's* Valor and Conduct in *Spain*, as the occaſional Ground for an Excellent Epic. Poem. *London*; Printed for *William Carter*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, 1709.

Printed for the Authors, by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs*, againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. Where Advertiſements are Taken in.